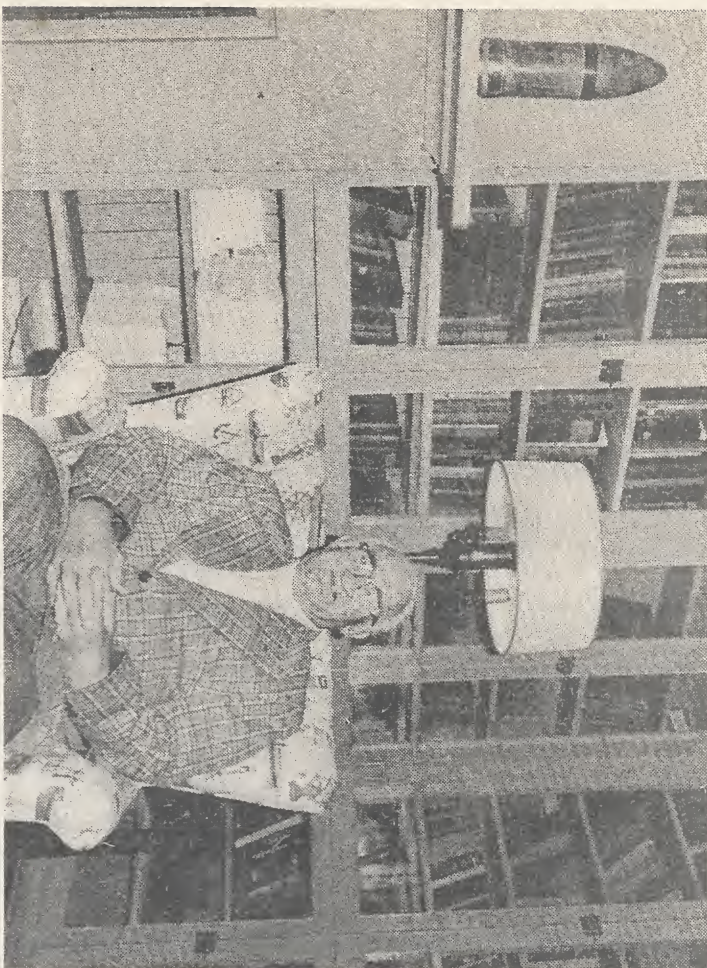


ASW exercise. (L-R) FGS BAYERN (Federal Republic of Germany), PNS MAGALHAES CORREA (Portugal), HMS NORFOLK, (United Kingdom), with COMSTANAVFORLANT embarked, HNLMS ISAAC SWEERS (Netherlands), HMCS HURON (Canada) HNOMS TRONDHEIM (Norway), USS COONTZ (USA), HDMS PEDER SKRAM (Denmark). This photo was taken by a NATO Film Crew from NATO HQ in Brussels, in one of HURON's helos. The other helo can be seen in the photograph. (SNFL Photex - NATO Photo)

## CAMBRIDGE MILITARY LIBRARY



by Capt. Norman Weir

Mr. (Bill) Hunt -

Situated within the boundaries of Royal Artillery Park, Halifax is the oldest military library in the city - The Cambridge Military Library formerly called the Garrison Officers' Library.

A brief history of the Cambridge Library as taken from the Constitution of Cambridge Military Library dated December 1970 follows:

The Cambridge Library can first be connected although not directly, with the period of the Duke of Kent, frequently referred to as the Golden Age of Halifax.

a golden age at any rate for those addicted to Birthday and Anniversary dinners, which were held on every conceivable occasion. On his appointment to the post of Commander-in-Chief in 1799, the Duke provided himself with an elaborate equipment and an extensive library which were sent out on a boat called the "Francis". Unfortunately the boat was lost on Sable Island. We may speculate whether, had the "Francis"

Continued on page 6.

by Lt (N) E.S. Collins  
Ship's Information Officer

KIEL WEST GERMANY - Today,

July 1, Canada Day seems a fitting time to reflect on the progress of HURON since leaving Halifax on May 26. We are now an integral and valuable member of The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (SNFL). Indeed, the accompanying photograph of the 8 Ships could not have been possible were it not for the assistance of HURON's 2 CH 124A Sea King Helos.

HURON departed Halifax on the morning of May 26. Our planned transit route to Amsterdam was changed when a member of the Ship's Company suffered a broken ankle and had to be Medevaced to St. John's Nfld. One of our helos was launched under less than ideal conditions of mist, rain and fog. The patient was successfully delivered to the St. John's General Hospital. A further deviation from our route was made when ice was encountered east of Nfld. After 5 days out of Halifax, the weather turned sunny and warm; ideal conditions to progress work on the upper deck.

In addition the Ship's Company were exercised in various evolutions: Action Stations, Emergency Stations, Man Overboard, etc. An intensive flying program was carried out as well.

As we all know (sailors that is), single ship steaming can be somewhat monotonous. It seemed like a good idea to have a Kite Flying Contest. The Winners were: MSWU HAYES winning the Award for "Worst Constructed Kite", called The Brown Dog (named after a certain P2WU in HURON); LSEB STRONACH winning the Award for "Highest Flying Kite",

COMSTANAVFORLANT, COM-MODORE J.M.H. COX RN came over to HURON for a first hand demonstration of our capabilities. He was suitably impressed. A special NATO Film Crew was embarked in HURON and filmed much of the Force activities. The highlight was the PHOTOEX, in which a record number of 8 ships from 8 NATO Navies gathered themselves together for a group portrait.

On Friday 11 June the Force berthed at Den Helder Naval Base in Holland. While in port, inter-Force Sports activities got rolling. Watch for sports news in future articles.

The following Monday it was time to head back to the North Sea Op Areas for more exercises. On Thursday evening 17 June the Force berthed at Wilhelmshaven West Germany, leaving the following morning to conduct a rehearsal for VIP day. The rest of the weekend was spent in port. A highlight was an official COMSTANAVFORLANT Reception held onboard HURON. The hangar was draped in a huge red and white canopy and the sides were suitably decorated with posters and other examples of Canadiana. Many favourable comments were received from the invited dignitaries on the appearance of the ship.

It was back to work on Tuesday for VIP Day. It seemed as if all the top military and civilian staff of NATO took the day off in order to go to sea with SNFL. Even the Secretary-General, Mr. Luns came to witness SNFL working together. HURON embarked 5 VIPs. They were: ADMIRAL-OF-THE-FLEET - Sir Peter Hill-Norton, Chair-

Continued on page 12.





# Trident



**MARITIME  
COMMAND**

**CANADA'S LARGEST MILITARY NEWSPAPER**

**VOLUME 4 NUMBER 15**

**JULY 16, 1976**

**20 PAGES**

## **STANAVFORLANT REPORT ~ HMCS HURON**

Helos prior to marking dip need not worry about STRONACH's Kite; (with help from a magazine centrefold. Wind conditions were not suitable at the start, so HURON altered into the wind and went to Kite Flying Stations.

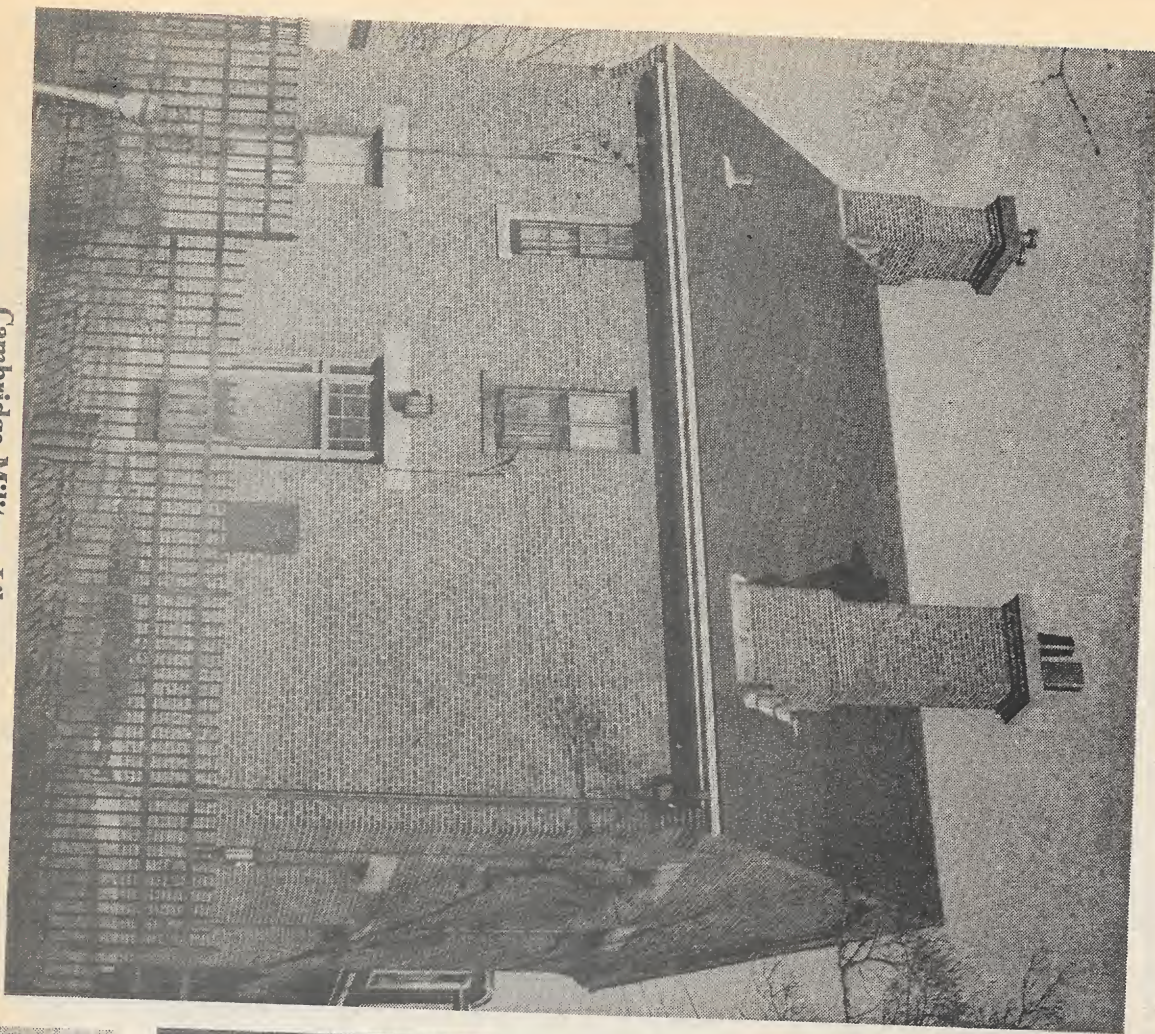
Our passage through the busy English Channel and Straits of Dover went smoothly and on Friday 4 June at 0530 a Dutch Pilot was embarked. HURON then entered the Noorder Spuisuis Lock and commenced a 2½ hour transit through the North Sea Canal to Amsterdam and berthing at the city's Main Passenger Terminal, joining our 7 SNFL ships. Various receptions, tours and Ship's Visitors Days made the weekend go quite quickly. However, many members of the Ship's Company took advantage of the excellent facilities available in Holland for bicycling. Imagine a special area between the sidewalk and the street solely for bicycles! A feature of HURON's Visitor's Days was the continuous showing in the hangar of the film "Sisters of The Space Age" (documentary of the story of the DDH 280 Program). It was enthusiastically received by the visitors. On Tuesday morning June 8, the Force slipped and proceeded for a three day exercise in the North Sea. Various ASW exercises and



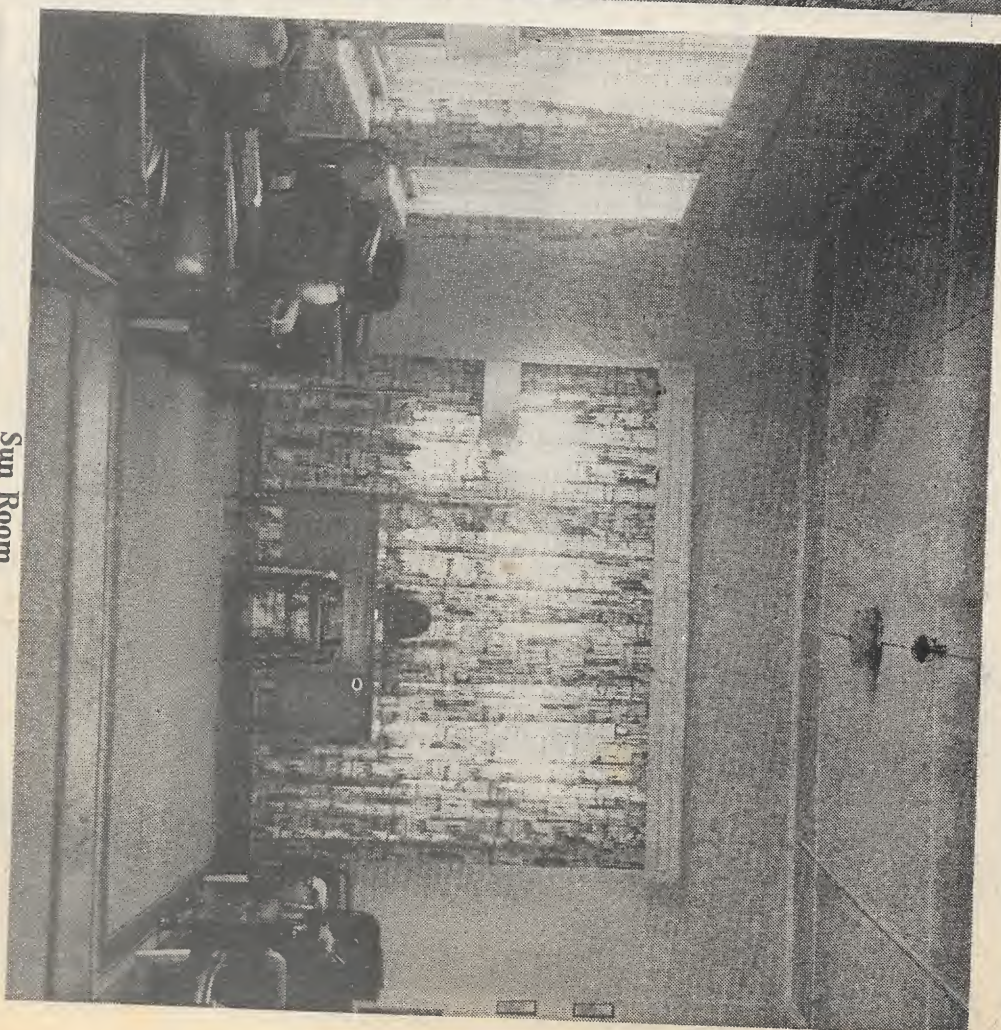
6...Maritime Command TRIDENT, July 16, 1976.

# The Cambridge Military Library

Continued from page 1.



Cambridge Military Library



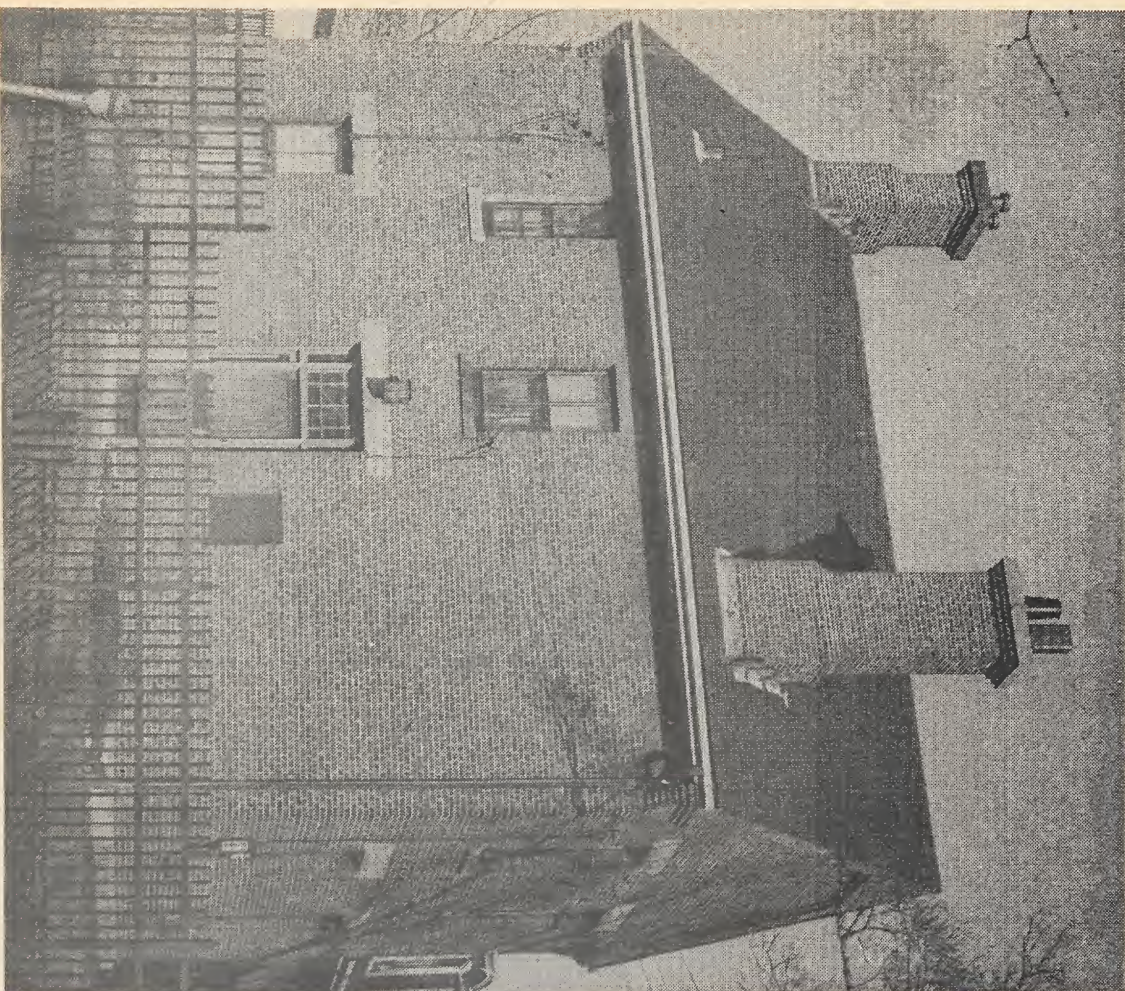
Sun Room

arrived safely, the Library might not have been left by the Duke as the nuclear neighbourhood of Glacis Barracks was



# The Cambridge Military Library

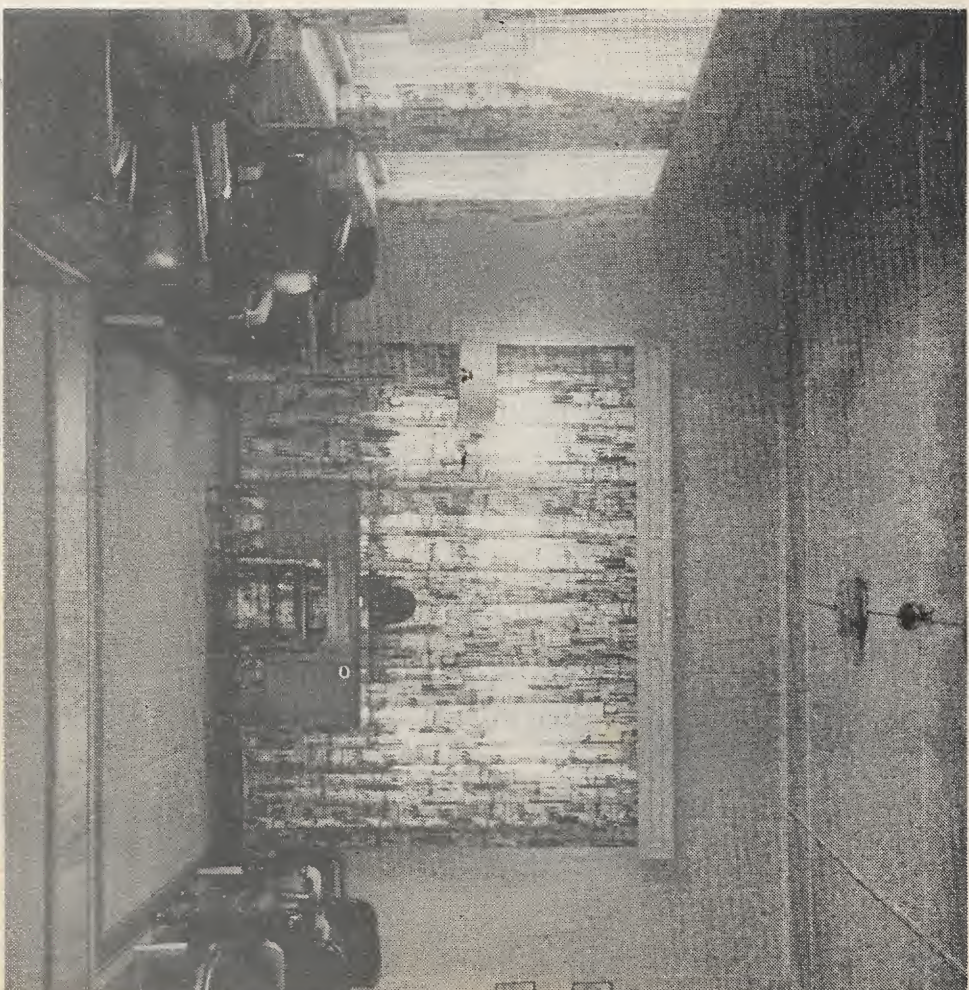
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Cambridge Military Library

arrived safely, the Library might not have been left by the Duke as the nucleus of a garrison library. Be that as it may, it was during his regime that the property in the

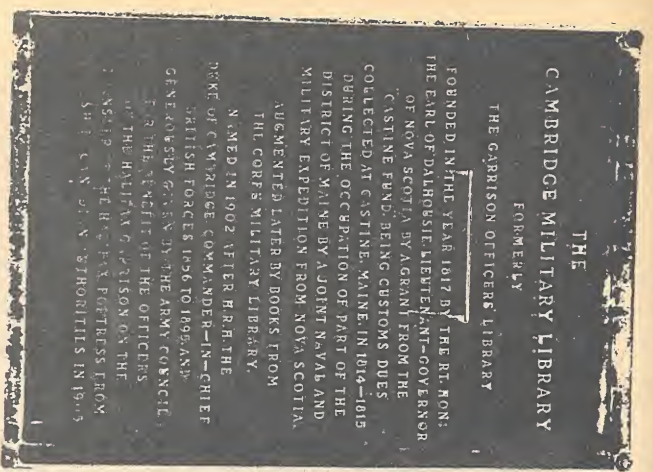
neighbourhood of Glacis Barracks was acquired, and the building erected which ultimately became the home of the military library.



Sun Room







another object. It ought not to be forgotten that the large funds at our disposal were obtained by the military for this command, and I do think a small part may be appropriated as a tribute of acknowledgement to that branch. An object at this moment offers appropriately in aid of the establishment just begun of a military garrison library similar in plan to that of Gibraltar. I would, therefore propose 1000-0-0 in this manner, as to an institution essentially tending to the improvement of public service in this Province."

The proposals were acceptable to the Home Government and in February, 1818, the Earl of Bathurst communicated the approval of the Prince Regent.

We find from a letter of the Earl of Dalhousie to Sir John Sherbrooke that of the original fund 500 was expended "in England on books of value and character" and "100 in New York on light reading". It appears from the same letter that the library was first established in a house occupied by the Seedsman of the Government Garden, but it was soon removed to the building near Glacis Barracks, which it has been suggested was at one time the Duke of Kent's headquarters office. You will find a picture of the building in the library and also a plan showing the exact location.

We next find the library in an attractive stone building on Upper Water Street, near the present Ordnance Yard. A picture of this building and a plan showing the location will also be found on the walls of the library.

In 1885 negotiations were commenced for the purchase of that building for a Sailor's Home, and as a result, an agreement was made with Mr. James Shand to transfer the property to him - he on his part to erect a suitable building for the library in R.A. Park. This is the present library building.

Unfortunately the records of the Imperial days have disappeared, but we have the evidence of Capt. Moorsom of the 52nd Light Infantry that the library was amply fulfilling the hopes of the Founder. In his "Letters from Nova Scotia" written in Halifax in 1828 he says, "Although, during protracted

life in Corfu, in which the writer deals somewhat unceremoniously with the idiosyncracies of the officers of the garrison, the distinguished visitors otherwise known as T.G.'s or Travelling Gents, and the Corfiotes high and low. It is interesting to find that the library was then in a flourishing condition, and made up to some extent for the deficiencies of the opera in Corfu, as described by the writer.

"Corfu" he says, "boasts an opera house, and each winter a troupe goes from Italy to occupy it. But few people patronize it, the stench in and about the house made it unbearable. The singing and acting, moreover, are only tenth-rate. The Ionians chiefly keep it up. The English have no club in Corfu, an unusual thing in a garrison town abroad, and is a want very much felt; but there is an excellent garrison library and reading-room in a wing of the Palace."

In 1902 the officers of the garrison asked permission to name the library after His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had been Commander-in-Chief of the British Army for nearly 40 years and had retired a few years previously. This is the origin of the present and comparatively recent name, and on the walls of the library is an extract of a letter to Sir Charles Parsons, the Officer Commanding in Halifax, stating that "His Royal Highness greatly appreciated the compliment".

In 1905, when the fortress of Halifax was taken over by the Canadian Government, the library building was transferred with other military property. The books were not, however, included in the transfer. Fortunately, thanks to the generosity of the British authorities, it was not necessary to make a new start, and in 1906 we find a resolution that the Militia Council be requested to thank the Army Council for their generosity in presenting the books of the library for the use of the officers of the Halifax Garrison. (The foregoing information was taken from the Constitution of Cambridge Military Library - 1970). From 1906 until December 1970 the

library was maintained under the auspices of regular force army officers in the Halifax garrison.

Since 1970, the library has been under the guidance of the Commanding Officer, CFB Halifax. The President of the Library is normally the senior regular force officer serving at Atlantic Militia Area Headquarters, Abern Avenue, Halifax carrying on the old tradition of the land force supervising the library.

For the past twenty-eight years Mr. W.S. Hunt has served as the librarian. Mr. Hunt better known as "Bill" to library members retired this past June.

Mr. Hunt received an early introduction into the military way of life by being born at Wellington Barracks which is now known as Stadacona. His father was serving with the Royal Canadian Regiment in Halifax. Some years later "Bill" and his five brothers would also serve in the same regiment, perhaps a record yet to be beaten by any other family.

From 1929 until 1948, Mr. Hunt stayed with the army serving at Halifax and overseas being medical evacuated from Italy to the UK during the Second World War.

Discharged here in Halifax, Mr. Hunt commenced reorganizing the library which was allowed to deteriorate because of the war.

Without professional library training Mr. Hunt was able to develop the library to its present high standard as a military recreational and research library. Mr. Hunt says that much of his on job training was directed by the late Dr. Bagnell, former Dean Emeritus of the Dalhousie Dental School.

Presently, membership of the library is restricted to ordinary members of the CFB Halifax Officers' Mess who on posting to the Halifax area automatically become ordinary members of the library.

Associate memberships are also available to civilians of officer status, R.C.M.P. reserve and retired officers living in the Halifax area.

Additional information concerning the library can be obtained by calling the library at 426-5142. □



after the war a considerable balance known as the Castline Fund.

In a despatch from London dated October 1815, Lord Bathurst directed that this fund was to be devoted to improvements in Nova Scotia, but as the tenure of Sir John Sherbrooke's appointment was drawing to a close, he preferred to leave the question of disposal to his successor.

He was succeeded in 1816 by the Earl of Dalhousie, who gave a great deal of thought and consideration as to how the fund might be used to the best advantage. The amount involved was 10,750-0-0. It was finally recommended in a despatch dated the 16th of December, 1817, that the bulk of the money be used to found a college on the same principle as that of Edinburgh. This resulted in the founding of Dalhousie University.

"I set aside," he says "1000-0-0 for



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the 52nd Light Infantry that the library was amply fulfilling the hopes of the Founder. In his "Letters from Nova Scotia" written in Halifax in 1828 he says, "Although, during protracted residence, the absolute monotony of the routine of duties affords little scope for acquiring practical information, a resource (for which this Division of the Army is indebted to the Earl of Dalhousie) is provided in a well assorted military library, which is open on very liberal terms to all officers of both Sea and Land Service".

Of the older books of the library, a substantial number are stamped on the inside "Corfu Garrison Library". This library was founded at Messina, 1810, and transferred to Corfu, 1814. The books were no doubt sent to Halifax when the Island was evacuated in 1864. In the United States Magazine, August, 1863, there is a short and pithy article on

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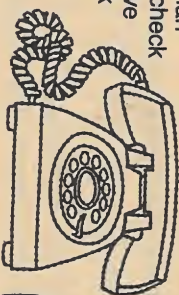
was taken from the Constitution of Cambridge Military Library - 1970).  
From 1906 until December 1970 the

Additional information concerning the library can be obtained by calling the library at 426-5142. ☐

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